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Herald Tribune

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German Success Formula At Risk in Massive Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BOHN — Western Germany was on the verge of its largest strike since World War II after public-sector workers launched work stoppages over the weekend, which added to the economic pressures facing the government as it struggles with the growing costs of reunification.

Millions of letters began to pile up over the weekend in a taste of the chaos expected Monday, when about 2.6 million public-service workers were to strike for the first time since 1974 in a bitter wage dispute with the government. The strike was expected to affect public transportation, telephone services and garbage collection throughout Western Germany. Unions in Eastern Germany negotiated separately and are not part of the strike.

Further disruption was expected this week in the metal and engineering sector, where the giant union IG Metall has said 4 million workers will stage token stoppages. Printers in the IG Medien union have threatened to join the strike action by early May, and 1 million construction workers also may strike by the end of May if arbitration talks fail.

The result could be the most extensive wave of strikes Germany has seen since 1945, and it comes just when the economy is being drained by the soaring costs of German reunification and the resulting record-high interest rates.

"This is a kick in the shin for the German economy," said Hermann Rensperger, chief economist at BHF Bank in Frankfurt. "The timing is very bad from the point of view of the slowing economy, budget deficits, inflation and high unit-labor costs."

The strike is nominally for higher wages. But economists and labor experts view it as a showdown over how Western Germany will divide the immense costs of rebuilding Eastern Germany's economy and social structure. The dispute pits Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative coalition government, which is strongly supported by German business, against the nation's labor unions and their traditional ally, the Social Democratic Party.

Regardless of the outcome, many observers believe the strike may signal the end of a close alliance among government, business and the powerful trade unions that formed the basis of Western Germany's post-war economic recovery and political stability.



Foot soldiers of Ahmed Shah Masoud hauling away a captive, a member of a rival guerrilla group, on Sunday in Kabul.

Rebels Battle Each Other For Control Inside Kabul

Moderate Forces Poised To Storm Stronghold Held by Radical Group

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service
KABUL — Fierce street battles erupted in the Afghan capital Sunday as guerrillas fought each other with tanks and artillery, skirmishing from street to street with small arms and grenades and calling in reinforcements to win control of Kabul a day after it fell to a swarm of divided rebel factions.

Dozens of guerrillas and civilians were killed or wounded as forces loyal to the northern-based rebel leader Ahmed Shah Masoud fought in the city center in an effort to drive out forces loyal to the radical Islamic leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar.

Simultaneous battles and shifting deployments of ethnically divided guerrillas, militia units and forces loyal to former government generals fed an air of violent anarchy. Mr. Masoud's forces appeared to have the upper hand, mainly because their control of the airport allowed them to call in bombing strikes and fly in reinforcements from the north.

Mr. Masoud's fighters pushed Mr. Hekmatyar's out of the presidential palace, forcing them back from a key downtown fort and apparently fighting them to a standoff in the southern suburbs.

The airlifted reinforcements, from an ethnic Uzbek militia group renowned for its fierce fighting, were deployed by trucks to key compounds where Mr. Masoud's men were trying to secure control. These included the Defense Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Telecommunications and the Bala Hissar fort, site of the heaviest fighting Sunday in the capital.

Planes carrying the Uzbek militiamen landed at Kabul's airport throughout the day Sunday. Colonel Omar Agha, a militia commander, said he hoped to deploy about 1,200 of his fighters in Kabul on Sunday and more on Monday.

"We have surrounded them," he said, referring to the Hekmatyar guerrillas. "We want to take their guns and send them outside the city."

In the southern suburbs, which spill into a river valley where a large Hekmatyar force has been based, Mr. Masoud's guerrillas and their allies battled Mr. Hekmatyar's forces with tanks and artillery. The fighting was at times heavy and the situation confused, but it appeared by nightfall that Mr. Hekmatyar had been unable to mount a significant drive on the capital.

A planned city "security commission" — to be headed by Mr. Masoud and containing representatives of mujahidin factions other than Mr. Hekmatyar's — has yet to be formed.

Sigbatullah Mojaddidi, a moderate mujahidin political leader based in Pakistan, who was named to head an interim government by a broad range of rebel leaders, has remained outside the country. Reports from Pakistan said that he would fly to Kabul on Monday. Mr. Masoud was expected to be Mr. Mojaddidi's defense minister.

As the fighting escalated Sunday, it appeared that there were two main coalitions emerging in the battle for the capital.

One one side was Mr. Masoud's coalition of northern-based ethnic minorities and leaders

Effect on Travel

International Herald Tribune
New York Times Service
FRANKFURT — Travelers to Germany on Monday should be prepared for some flight delays and disruptions in rail and other services as the strikes take hold.

Airports: Frankfurt and other major airports will not be included in the first wave of strikes, and Lufthansa has not altered its schedules. But a union official said action could spread to the airports if the government failed to give in to workers' demands.

Ground transportation: A walkout by safety inspectors was expected to halt express trains; bus and street-car service was also expected to be disrupted.

Services: Postal workers, telephone employees, garbage collectors and employees of public theaters, operas and zoos were to join the strike.

G-7 Squabbles Over Roles In Igniting Global Growth

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — With the global economic engine still misfiring, finance officials of the seven most powerful industrial nations met Sunday amid continuing acrimony between the United States and its leading partners over responsibility for keeping the world economy in tune.

The Bush administration, worried about the cost to the U.S. economy of once again assuming the lead in sparking global growth, has been prodding Japan and Germany to take steps to cut their interest rates. But both Tokyo and Bonn see little reason to act now.

Theo Waigel, the German finance minister, said Saturday that his government had "done everything that we agreed to do" at the last meeting of the Group of Seven industrial democracies in January. He added that after almost a yearlong slowdown, Germany's real growth for the first quarter was better than expected.

Similarly, Japanese officials dismissed U.S. suggestions that Tokyo should ease further its fiscal and monetary positions.

"We are monitoring the effects of our discount rate cut and other actions," a Japanese official here said, "but you should not expect anything new until we have had a chance to assess the effects."

The Group of Seven, which periodically brings together officials from the United States, Germany, Japan, France, Britain, Italy and Canada, is a leading forum for global economic policy deliberations. Unlike many past sessions, currency levels are at the bottom of the agenda this time.

Although they disagree over the best measures to improve the health of the world economy, G-7 finance ministers and central bankers are eager to present a united front to Russia in an effort to prevent backsliding in its program of economic shock therapy. (Page 7)

For the first time, a representative from Moscow will join G-7 officials during their closed

In Russia, a Bold New Crop of Farmers

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service
KOLTSOVO, Russia — The Batyrvos do not have the look of revolutionaries. They are far more at home at the controls of the tractor that is their pride, or tending the heifers in their new barn.

These, however, could be the barricades of what may be the most fateful struggle under way in Russia, the struggle for the land.

It may not be as dramatic as the Kremlin showdown between President Boris N. Yeltsin and the parliament, or as noisy as the incessant demonstrations on Manezh Square in Moscow. But the revival of private ownership of land goes to the very core of the Communist legacy that still holds the Russian village in its clutches.

A family of Greek heritage transplanted from Georgia, the Batyrvos managed to obtain about 57 hectares (140 acres) of land from a neighboring state farm last year and are just making a go of it. They are among 27 farmers in the region and about 30,000 across Russia who have taken private land.

The Batyrvos never really planned to become private farmers. "Our brother Valeri drove a car here for a friend from the army, and he liked it," Yefrat Batyrov said.

"He got a few head of cattle, then when it became possible a year and a half ago he applied for land and eventually got it. He got 100,000 in credit, paid 38,000 for the farm and 4,000 for a tractor. Then we sold what we had in Georgia and moved up."

By the standards of others who have taken land along this lovely stretch of the Oka River due south of Moscow, the Batyrvos are not badly off. They have a decent spread, a tractor, a car, a new barn, a few dozen cows plus some chickens and geese.

They also make a formidable family team:

Klosk

39 Reported Dead in Iranian Crash

TEHRAN (APF) — All 39 passengers and crew aboard a Fokker Friendship striner chartered by the National Iranian Oil Company were killed in a crash Sunday near Seveh, about 150 kilometers southwest of Tehran, state television reported.

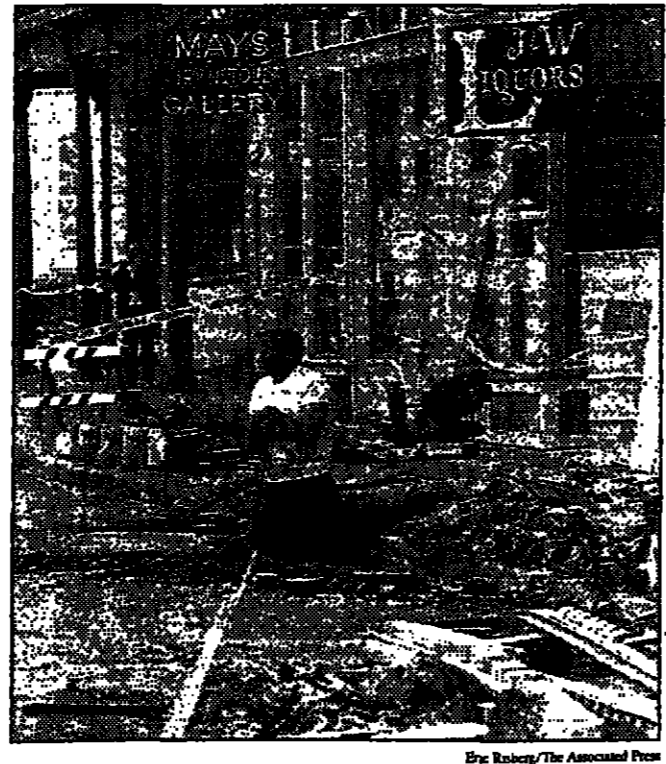
Officials said the plane was taking oil workers to the capital from the Mahshahr petrochemical complex in the southern province of Khuzistan. The cause of the crash was not known.

Emman Taken First in NFL Draft

Steve Emman, a defensive lineman from the Rose Bowl champion Washington Huskies, and Quentin Coryatt, a Texas A&M linebacker, were the two top picks in the National Football League's college draft on Sunday — both taken by Indianapolis. Last year's Heisman Trophy winner, Desmond Howard of Michigan, a receiver-kick runner, was taken by the Washington Redskins.

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- General News: Russia's junta freed U Nu and 18 other prisoners. Page 2.
- It remains unclear why Peru opened fire on a U.S. Air Force plane. Page 4.
- Seeking the hidden fortunes of Saddam Hussein, Western investigators are empty-handed, but hopeful. Page 5.
- Business/Finance: Trade ministers of the leading industrial nations failed to unblock a stalemate over farm subsidies. Page 7.
- Barclays Bank's chairman is to resign. Page 7.
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A resident of Ferndale, California, taking a break while he cleared debris on Main Street after the earthquake in the coastal town.

Aftershocks Blitz Shaken Californians

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FERNDALE, California — Two powerful aftershocks rumbled through northern California early Sunday, touching off a blaze at a shopping center and rattling residents trying to recover from a powerful earthquake less than 24 hours before.

The earthquake Saturday knocked brick facades off buildings in Ferndale, sparked fires in several towns that destroyed businesses and post offices, and injured about 60 people. The injuries included cuts, broken bones and chest pains.

The quake had a magnitude of 6.9 on the Richter scale and was centered in a rural area about 35 miles (55 kilometers) south of Eureka, seismologists said. Shock waves were felt 260 miles away in San Francisco and in parts of Oregon and Nevada.

Hardest hit was Ferndale, near the quake's epicenter. A picturesque dairy town and artist colony of 1,700, Ferndale was hosting a Western festival when the violent shaking began.

"It was one enormous poom — a bang — and then it just kept going and going," said Gary Edgemon, 41, a butcher. "When the faces of the buildings fall off and windows start falling out, you know it's something else."

The U.S. Geological Survey said that the first major aftershock registered 6.0 on the Richter scale and hit at 12:42 A.M. Sunday. Its epicenter also was about 35 miles south of Eureka.

The second large aftershock with roughly the same epicenter hit about 4:18 A.M. and was measured at 6.5, said a geophysicist at the National Earthquake Information Center in Golden, Colorado.

Officials said a number of buildings that survived Saturday's quake were damaged Sunday. Residents reported they were thrown from their beds by the aftershocks. About 10 people were injured.

The geological survey said both aftershocks were felt as far away as San Francisco.

The stretch of coast near Eureka is one of the most seismically active regions of California, a spot where three tectonic plates — the Pacific, the North American and the Gorda — intersect. During the last two decades, at least 10 strong quakes have hit the region.

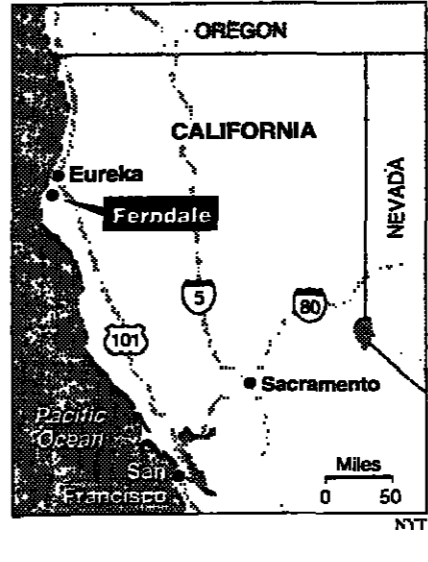
A quake also struck Southern California last week, and the Northern California jolts raised fears that a major earthquake might be on the way, but scientists with the Geological Survey said the tremors were unrelated.

"This can be called random coincidence," said Lucile M. Jones, a seismologist at the geological survey's office in Pasadena, California.

The quake Saturday occurred close to but not on the San Andreas fault, the state's longest and best known fault.

"From what we've observed of behavior along the San Andreas, the various segments tend to behave independently of each other," said a geophysicist.

When the quake struck Saturday, Ferndale's



A Great Liner's Final Cruise — to the Scrap Heap

By Don Phillips
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Martha Wing re-members almost every minute of her Atlantic crossing on the ocean liner United States, including chats with the Duke of Windsor and quick aid from dining crew members after a passenger had spilled whipped cream on her dress.

"They wanted to wash it up with Champagne," she said.

In April 1955, when Mrs. Wing, 94, made her crossing to England, the United States was the queen of the ocean, the pride of the U.S. fleet, the fastest liner ever built.

On its first Atlantic crossing, which began on July 3, 1952, the ship set a speed record that stood for almost four decades: 3 days, 10 hours, 40 minutes. It was big — 53,290 tons and more than 300 yards (275 meters) long — and its eight turbines produced 241,000 horsepower, more than any other commercial vessel.

But within years of its construction, the seed of its destruction was planted: the jet plane, which made ocean crossings faster and cheaper.

Now, after years of various plans to save it and after numerous court hearings and appeals, the United States is scheduled to be sold Monday on the courthouse steps in Newport News, Virginia. The liner almost certainly will be turned into scrap.

"Probably most of the bids will come from those with scrap intentions," said a spokesman for CSX Transportation, which sought the sale after the ship's owner, Richard Hadley, chairman of United States Cruises Inc., failed to pay \$107,205 in delinquent mooring charges.

At a hearing in December before Judge Robert G. Doumar in U.S. District Court, Mr. Hadley said reversals in his extensive real-estate holdings had made him unable to pay.

The liner's engines have been silent for 22 years, as the ship was moved from dock to dock in Newport News, where it was built in 1951 and 1952. At the moment, the United States is rusting away at a coal pier, stripped bare of almost anything that could be moved or pulled from the wall.

Representative Donald E. Young, Republican of Alaska, a former tugboat captain, has introduced legislation to block the sale for scrap while several cities try to raise the money to buy the liner and convert it into a museum.

But What If Perot Is Elected?

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Perot. President Perot. President Perot.

More than an independent, not even a politician, able to leap ballot access requirements in a single bound, Ross Perot might, just might, get elected president. And then what would happen?

Fans of the Texas businessman hope that his distance from the route most take to the White House might make him succeed where recent chief executives have failed.

getting the budget under control and the economy in motion, working together with Congress instead

NEWS ANALYSIS

of fighting. They think, as he seems to, that the government can be run like a good business.

But a Perot presidency might also reflect Harry S. Truman's expectation about the last nonpolitician to become president, General Dwight D. Eisenhower: "He'll sit here, and he'll say, 'Do this! Do that!' And nothing will happen.

Four lie, it won't be a bit like the army."

As it happened, Mr. Truman greatly misunderstood both his successor's skills and the efficiency of the army, but a take-charge businessman might have the preconditions that Mr. Eisenhower did not.

As Richard Neustadt, professor

See PEROT, Page 4

In Pennsylvania, the Democratic presidential primary is stirring up no voter excitement at all. Page 3.

U.S. Views on Security in Flux, Legislator Says

U.S. attitudes toward the nation's security are evolving rapidly, even though the issue so far has not figured prominently in the electoral debate, according to Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. He spoke with Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune about U.S. military trends.

with NATO's infrastructure Europe could function as a throughput for U.S. forces. But this argument, which makes sense to Americans, makes the Germans nervous. They are much more in favor of the stabilizing, confidence-building role of U.S. forces, but that argument scares Americans.

Q. Your view implies U.S. plans to concentrate bilateral efforts on a few priorities?
A. I think very definitely that Americans look upon Russia, and maybe Europe?

MONDAY Q&A
Ukraine and a few other parts of the former Soviet Union, as being prime territory for American concern. There's no policy to that effect, and I'm only interpreting public opinion, but I think that Americans hold great parts of Europe as not prime concerns.

Q. Do you foresee a peace dividend giving Washington new economic chips and influence?
A. We do still have an enormous deficit that cannot be absorbed by defense budget cuts. Projected savings of \$100 billion annually won't dent a deficit running above \$350 billion. But that comprises costs imposed by recession of about \$100 billion and the bailout for savings-and-loans institutions of about \$75 billion. Both those problems are being absorbed,

leaving health-care costs as the underlying deficit — too much to be offset by defense savings. We have to do something about health costs — and we will. Some combination of economic growth, health-care reform and the reallocation of some defense spending will eliminate the deficit.

Q. What kind of changes will occur in U.S. forces?
A. We'll have a much smaller army and therefore a relatively larger part will go to the air force and navy. Within the navy, there will be relatively more aircraft carriers and fewer submarines. With the Soviet threat, it was hard to justify building a lot of aircraft carriers because they are very vulnerable to nuclear attack. Submarines and cruise missiles could control the seas. Now nobody is challenging us at sea, and aircraft carriers can matter in a host of Third World contingencies.

Q. What about anti-missile defenses?
A. They will be there. There's a consensus now in the United States for some kind of protection against the type of nuclear threat that might be mounted by a Third World country. It is going to be ground-based and treaty-compliant, meaning that it has to be worked out with the Russians. What's still controversial is whether to use space-based interceptors. This has been one of the biggest splits in Congress and opinion in a long time, but now it has started to come together because of the

Gulf War and the Scud attacks, because of the change of position by the Russians and the evolution of technology.

Q. Are views changing about what U.S. nuclear interests are?
A. Over the last five years, the shift has been fundamental. In the old days, if an elf had come along with a magic wand to disarm nuclear weapons, I would have said, "No way." By getting rid of nuclear weapons then, we would have made the world safe for conventional war because the Warsaw Pact had a tremendous advantage that it was ready to use against the West. That was a world in which we used nuclear weapons to deter not only nuclear attack but also conventional attack.

But now the United States and NATO are the major conventional force. So our policy probably will embrace a new combination of ideas, including the conservative pet idea of anti-missile defenses and also the left wing's insistence on a re-examination of basic policies that try to limit the race toward more elaborate deterrence.

In the old days, we would never have wanted to accept anything that hindered our ability to modernize our nuclear weapons and improve the credibility of our deterrent. But in this different world we live in now, if steps like these could help promote cooperative solutions to nuclear proliferation, then we ought to take another look.

Junta Frees U Nu and 18 Others In Burma

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — Burma's military junta announced the release of 19 political prisoners over the weekend, including U Nu, the country's last democratically elected prime minister, and a personal assistant of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the detained opposition leader and Nobel Peace laureate.

Official Rangoon radio, monitored in Bangkok, reported that seven dissidents were released from Insein jail in Rangoon on Sunday. They included five senior officials of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's party and Nita Yin Yin May, an information officer of the British Embassy jailed in November 1990.

U Nu, 84, and 11 other political prisoners were released from detention Saturday. His daughter said Sunday that he was in good health. The government also announced Saturday that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, 46, who has been under house arrest since July 1989, would be allowed visits from her family.

The announcement was welcomed by her husband, Michael Aris, a Briton who is a visiting professor of Tibetan and Himalayan studies at Harvard University. He and the couple's two sons, Alexander, 18, and Kim, 14, who accepted the peace prize in Oslo in October for their mother, have not been allowed to visit her since Christmas 1989.

Among those released Sunday were Ma Thangyi, personal assistant of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who had been detained since 1989, and Chit Khaini, secretary of the opposition National League for Democracy until his arrest in 1990.

The junta said Friday that it would free all political prisoners not deemed a threat to national security. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is apparently not among them.

The move followed the resignation Thursday of the junta's chairman, General Saw Maw, who had been leader since its founding in 1988 and who reportedly stepped down for health reasons. He was replaced as junta chairman, prime minister and armed forces supreme commander by his deputy, the army commander, General Than Shwe.

Experts on Burmese affairs and critics opposed to the military junta expressed skepticism about the junta's latest moves. They called them largely conciliatory gestures aimed at placating an international community angered by the junta's human rights record.

"The junta is one of the most ruthless dictatorships that ever existed and now they're trying to change their image," said Josef Silverstein, a professor at Rutgers University who has written extensively on Burmese affairs. They intend to hold power if they can. But once they begin this process, I'm not sure they're going to be able to hold it in check. If they can't, maybe there is going to be something very exciting out there."

Khin Nyo, the editor of *Burma Review*, a monthly newsletter for Burmese dissidents in the United States and other countries, also called the junta's moves cosmetic, intended not as first steps toward democracy but to ease international criticisms.

He said General Than Shwe was less moderate than his predecessor, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is the daughter of U Aung San, the founder of modern Burma, who was assassinated in 1947. She returned from a self-imposed exile and became the opposition's leader after democracy protests in 1988.

She was placed under house arrest in July 1989. The junta, under international pressure, carried out a pledge to hold national parliamentary elections in May 1990. The democracy league, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's movement, won by overwhelming margins.

The junta simply ignored the results, and the international protests have since risen steadily. Professor Silverstein and Khin Nyo said power in the junta still was held behind the scenes by General Ne Win and his protégé, the Burmese intelligence chief, Khin Nyunt, who said recently that the nation would "never accept" Daw Aung San Suu Kyi as its leader. (Reuters, AP, NYT)

WORLD BRIEFS

Mexico Cites 4 Oil Company Officials In Guadalajara's Sewer Explosions

GUADALAJARA, Mexico (Reuters) — Four senior officials of the state oil company Petróleos Mexicanos were among those responsible for sewer explosions that killed at least 215 people here last week, the attorney general said Sunday. Ignacio Morales Lechuga said the disaster was caused by large quantities of gasoline and lesser amounts of various gases that leaked into a branch of the city sewer system before the chain of fatal explosions Wednesday. The gasoline leaked into the sewer from a ruptured pipeline of the oil company, called Pemex, he said.

Enrique Dan Flores, who on Friday resigned as Guadalajara's mayor, was found responsible by omission, Mr. Morales said, adding that at least three officials from the municipal water company were also accountable. The attorney general said that criminal charges for manslaughter would be brought in the case.

Social Democrat Leads Austrian Vote

VIENNA (Reuters) — Rudolf Streicher, a Social Democrat, was the early leader in the race to succeed Kurt Waldheim in presidential voting Sunday, according to unofficial projections. Mr. Streicher, with 41 percent of the vote, faced close competition from Thomas Klestil of the conservative People's Party, who had 26.5 percent. Austrian radio reported. If no candidate wins a majority of the vote, a second round between the two leaders will be held May 24. According to projections based on about 75 percent of the vote counted, Heide Schmidt of the rightist Freedom Party won 16.5 percent Sunday and Robert Jungk of the Green Alternative party about 6 percent.

Pretoria Finance Minister to Resign

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Finance Minister Barend du Plessis says he will retire from politics this month following a year of protests over his budget and over the introduction of a new tax. Mr. du Plessis made the announcement at a National Party function Saturday night. He said he was tired but did not elaborate on his reasons. There was no indication that he had been asked to retire. Mr. du Plessis, 52, entered Parliament in 1974 and took over the Finance Ministry 10 years later. Black opposition groups have always protested against the national budget as racist, but Mr. du Plessis came under particularly intense criticism late last year with his introduction of a value-added tax to replace a general sales tax. The new tax was applied to more services and food than the sales tax, and opposition groups said it placed undue burdens on the largely poor black majority.

9 Bikers Die During Le Mans Event

LE MANS, France (Reuters) — Nine bikers were killed here over the weekend during an annual 24-hour motorcycle race, authorities said. They cited speeding and drink in the deaths, which occurred in road crashes. More than 50,000 bikers had gathered in this western French town for a yearly endurance race that draws fans from all over Europe. Organizers and local officials said that efforts had been made to limit the sale of alcohol, but that many spectators had got out of control. "I have never seen the fans like this," said a city employee. "By Saturday afternoon, a lot of them were pretty drunk."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Dockworkers in Marseille and Bordeaux said Sunday that they were ending strikes that had blocked freight and passenger traffic since Wednesday. In Marseille, the strike caused the rerouting of passenger ferries between Corsica and the French mainland, and traffic from Marseille to North Africa was badly disrupted. (Reuters)

Syrian troops have pulled back from positions at Beirut's airport and handed them over to the Lebanese Army and the police, security sources said. But the number of Syrian security men at the airport — the scene of hijackings of Western airliners and kidnappings for the past two decades — will not be modified, they said. (Reuters)

Pinson Peak's international airport will start getting a safety upgrade in July under a \$2.4 million two-year program run by the United Nations Development Program. A study by the group found Pochontong Airport had no radar, no runway lights or rotating beacon, no fire equipment, no visual landing aids and no emergency power supply. (AP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Australia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Lebanon, New Zealand, Romania, Sierra Leone, Togo.

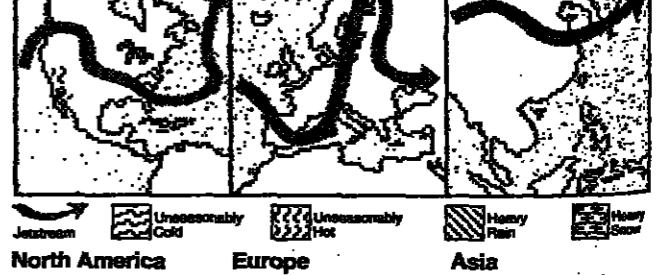
WEDNESDAY: Iran, Madagascar, Netherlands.

THURSDAY: Israel, Japan.

FRIDAY: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Commonwealth of Independent States, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yalta, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

SATURDAY: Bhutan, Commonwealth of Independent States, Yugoslavia. Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

The Weather



North America
Fine, dry weather is slated from Chicago to Montreal Tuesday and New York City will turn sunnier and drier weather would follow at midweek. Showers may wet the Midwest Wednesday and the East Coast Thursday. Sun will warm Italy Tuesday. Showers are possible in Rome Wednesday.

Europe
Shows are likely Tuesday from London and Paris east to Berlin. Major dry weather would follow on Wednesday. Gusts wind and a few passing showers are slated for Spain. Sun will warm Italy Tuesday. Showers are possible in Rome Wednesday.

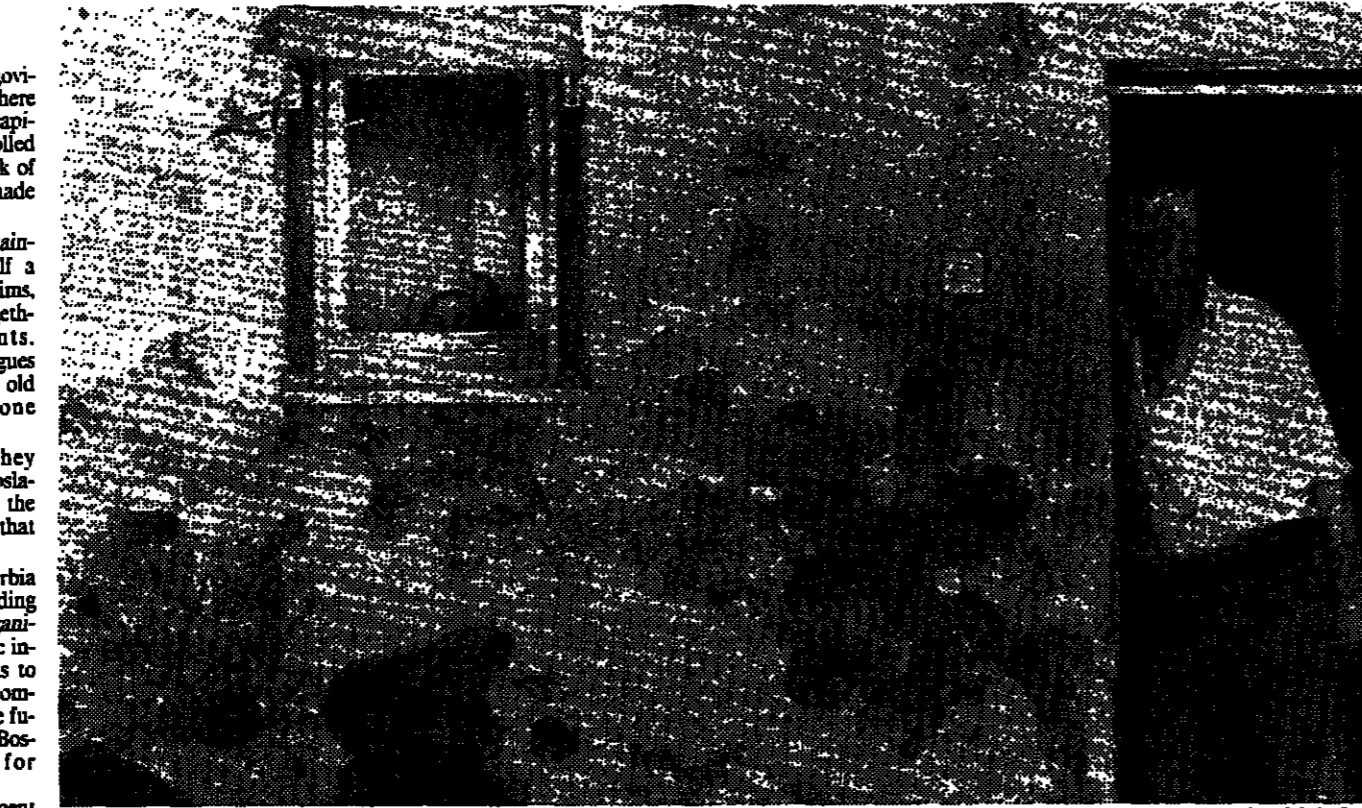
Asia
Sund, Ceylon and Tokyo will have partly sunny, warm weather Tuesday and Wednesday. A few showers are slated for Hong Kong, Bangkok and Manila will remain oppressively hot.

City	Today High/Low	Tomorrow High/Low	City	Today High/Low	Tomorrow High/Low	City	Today High/Low	Tomorrow High/Low
Algeria	20/17 13/10	24/15 13/6	Beijing	27/18 22/16	26/17 11/6	Buenos Aires	22/11 11/6	22/11 11/6
Ankara	14/8 2/3	13/8 2/3	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
Antwerp	12/7 1/1	12/7 1/1	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
Bahia	23/13 12/6	23/13 12/6	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
Batavia	25/13 12/6	25/13 12/6	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
Buenos Aires	22/11 11/6	22/11 11/6	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
Burkina Faso	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
Burundi	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
Cameroon	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
Canada	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
Chad	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
China	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
Columbia	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
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Hong Kong	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
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Iran	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
Iraq	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
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Jordan	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
Jamaica	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
Kenya	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
Lebanon	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8
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Lebanon	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Bombay	29/23 17/11	28/22 17/11	Cairo	26/18 13/8	26/18 13/8

In Sarajevo, Truce Takes Hold but So Does Hate

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A truce was holding here Sunday, as the people of this capital climbed out of shelters, strolled in the spring air and took stock of how much a week of war has made them hate their neighbor. This is a splendidly mountain-ringed city of more than half a million people, where Muslims, Serbs and Croats live mixed together in high-rise apartments. Mosques, churches and synagogues are bunched together in an old town of narrow cobblestone streets. For many months, as they watched other regions of Yugoslavia succumb to ethnic hate, the people of Sarajevo had insisted that it could not happen here. Unlike in neighboring Serbia and Croatia, most of the leading politicians and local news organizations did not advocate ethnic intolerance. There were attempts to guarantee officers of the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army a secure future, even a free apartment, as Bosnia-Herzegovina voted for independence on Feb. 29. Serbs, who make up 31 percent of the population, objected to independence, and since the republic was recognized in early April as an independent state, Serbian irregulars and the Yugoslav Army have taken control of about two-thirds of its territory, particularly areas along the border with Serbia. Here in Sarajevo, after a week of shelling from Serbian irregulars in the hills, after more than 40 people were killed in street fighting, after six nights of trembling in basement shelters, many citizens say something inside them has changed. "I can feel it now in the people I consider normal. I can feel it in myself," said Amra Nuhbegovic, 26, an architect who lives in the old town. Like half the residents of Sarajevo, she is a Slavica Muslim. "If a certain group of Serbs is sitting on in the mountains shelling you, you get a little irritated at all Serbs," she said. "The television still tells us that not all Serbs are



A Muslim couple looking out from their bullet-scarred house in Butmir, Bosnia-Herzegovina, on Sunday, after Serbian forces attacked.

doing this, but you can't help but blame

In Pennsylvania, The Primary Is 'Underwhelming'

By R.W. Apple
New York Times Service

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania — Only three states have more delegates to the Democratic National Convention than Pennsylvania's 169.

But it is difficult to tell that from the desultory activity that has passed for campaigning in the weeks leading up to the state's presidential primary Tuesday.

From Independence Hall in Philadelphia to the Golden Triangle in Pittsburgh, from the Poconos to Lake Erie, many Pennsylvanians are unaware of the primary and many others have trouble suppressing yawns.

"People are underwhelmed," a county chairman said. "Me too." Governor Bill Clinton, still struggling to free himself of questions about his integrity, has a wide lead in the polls, and he is expected to win going away. But there is no sound of trumpets, no rumbly of a bandwagon to be heard.

A month ago, in New York, 56 percent of the voters surveyed on election day said they wished someone else were running; in the latest Pennsylvania poll published in *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* this week, the number reached 65 percent.

Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., a former California governor, has spent more time in the state than Mr. Clinton, whose arrival was

delayed by his strained vocal cords.

But Mr. Brown's exertions have won him little support, even in depressed areas, such as the Monongahela Valley near Pittsburgh and the anthracite coal region in the northeast, where his attacks on big business and indifferent government had the potential to appeal.

The Pennsylvania poll, which surveyed 445 Democrats from April 15 to 18, with a margin of sampling error of five percentage points, showed Mr. Clinton with 43 percent among the most likely voters, as against 20 percent for Mr. Brown and 20 percent for Paul E. Tsongas, a former Massachusetts senator, whose name remains on the ballot even though he withdrew from the campaign several weeks ago. The remaining 17 percent remained undecided.

That is not a powerful showing for Mr. Clinton at a time when he has been conceded the nomination by most politicians and analysts.

"Pennsylvania is a conservative state where economic issues count the most," said G. Terry Madonna, director of the Center for Politics and Public Affairs at Millersville State College.

"There's nothing trendy, flamboyant or avant-garde about Democrats here. They don't care much about so-called character issues. But Clinton has been a no-show. His campaign events have



University of Pennsylvania students rallying round Jerry Brown in Philadelphia as the former California governor campaigned in the runup to the primaries.

been well staged, but there haven't been many, and there's no intensity."

In sharp contrast to his behavior during the New York primary, Mr. Brown has for the most part refrained from attacking Mr. Clinton, although last week he said that voting for Clinton is like taking out a ticket on the Titanic. He has done little advertising on television as his contributions have faded.

Mr. Clinton has all but ignored

Mr. Brown, trying to refocus his campaign on President George Bush and the autumn. His primary strategists, Paul E. Begala and James Carville, speak about using the Pennsylvania primary to introduce him to a state that the Democrats must win in November if they are to have a chance nationally.

In the last decade, Pennsylvania has lost 300,000 manufacturing jobs. But despite that, and despite a big Democratic registration edge, Pennsylvania has gone Re-

publican in the last three presidential elections.

For Mr. Clinton, bringing Republican-voting Democrats back home — regaining the so-called Reagan Democrats — is the key to general-election victory in Pennsylvania and other industrial states.

Pennsylvania, Mr. Begala said last week, has "11.5 million of the type of people we are trying to address in this campaign."

A large number of the Reagan Democrats are union members, and Mr. Clinton picked up two valuable endorsements from the 900,000-member United Auto Workers and the 200,000-member United Mine Workers.

But the presumptive nominee's efforts to turn the primary into a preview of a Bush-Clinton contest in the autumn have been hampered by two men, Ross Perot and Pennsylvania's unconventional governor, Robert P. Casey.

Press concentration on Mr. Perot for the last week has made it

harder for Mr. Clinton to draw attention to his own substantive speeches, on which he is relying to make him seem a big enough man for the White House.

The bigger threat has been from Mr. Casey, a conservative Democrat now in his second term, who is extremely popular in this state. In recent interviews, he has bluntly stated his conviction that Mr. Clinton has been so seriously damaged by questions of probity that he cannot defeat Mr. Bush.

Fight Brews On Request For House Bank Data

By Ruth Marcus
and Sharon LaFraniere

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department's special counsel investigating the House bank scandal has subpoenaed all the bank's records, triggering a clash with the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, over what Mr. Foley said was the "sweeping and unprecedented scope" of the request.

The argument erupted when Mr. Foley, Democrat of Washington, sent a letter to all members of Congress disclosing that Malcolm R. Wilkey, the special counsel, had issued a broad request for bank records.

More than 300 current and former House members wrote at least one bad check, with no penalties, at the bank from June 1988 to October 1991. But the special counsel's request would also include transactions of the 170 current members who did not have any overdrafts.

Mr. Foley, who sent his letter Friday, said the leadership of both parties would meet this week to decide on compliance with the subpoenas.

If the House refuses to comply, Mr. Foley could seek a court order to have the subpoenas enforced, or ask for a contempt citation. The House could seek to have the subpoenas quashed.

The records are contained on 41 rolls of microfilm that display all checks, deposit slips and monthly statements of members who used the House bank during the three-year period that was investigated by the ethics committee. Checks cashed at the bank by staffers, reporters, members' spouses and members of the public also are on the subpoenaed records, according to Mr. Foley.

Mr. Foley said that he and the House minority leader, Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, wrote to Mr. Wilkey last week to inform him that the House parliamentarian had determined that House rules did not allow them to comply with his request.

The following day, Mr. Wilkey subpoenaed the records. In a letter to Mr. Foley accompanying the subpoenas, he detailed "what we need immediately, and why."

The microfilm records were critical, Mr. Wilkey said, because "there is no other source which contains nearly as complete a picture of the bank's operations, which is first priority and fundamental to our inquiry."

Retrograde-A: At Elite U.S. Colleges, Wealth Becomes Admission Factor

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Johanna Fernandez, one of 253 students at Brown University who were arrested in a protest last week, comes from a family of five whose total annual income is \$22,000 — exactly a year's tuition and fees at her Ivy League school.

Her anger at the university's policy of considering how much students can pay when deciding whether to admit them made her join a takeover of the main administration building last week, a demonstration that swiftly led to shouting matches, a riled-up, rain-soaked gathering of 600 and, eventually, a mass visit to a police station. "I happened to get accepted," said Miss Fernandez, whose father

is a maintenance worker in New York City. "But other qualified students that I know back home like me might not be so lucky."

The protest at Brown, like recent ones at Wesleyan, Columbia, Smith and other prestigious schools, erupted over one of the most contentious issues on many campuses today. More and more elite universities are moving toward a long-taboo policy of considering a potential student's wealth when choosing the freshman class.

As a result of the beginning erosion of "need-blind" admissions policies and the flight of middle-class students who feel they cannot afford a degree that can cost as much as \$90,000, the nation's top schools appear to be beginning to

return to their earlier 20th century days as bastions of the rich.

In the last three years at the 25 most selective private colleges, the percentage of students whose families earned at least \$100,000 a year jumped from 31 percent to 37 percent, according to statistics from the Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California at Los Angeles. Five percent of all U.S. households earn \$100,000 or more.

At those 25 colleges — including Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Tufts, Brown, Cornell and Duke — the percentage of students from families earning more than \$150,000 rose from 17 percent to 22 percent since 1988.

The percentage of students from families earning less than \$30,000

dropped slightly, from 13 percent to 12.4 percent.

Those in the middle are increasingly being squeezed out or opting out.

"What apparently is happening is the kids from families earning \$60,000, \$70,000 and \$80,000 have been effectively priced out," said Arthur M. Hauptman, a consultant on financial aid to the American Council on Education, the largest association representing colleges and universities. "They are caught in between. They have too much money to qualify for much in the way of aid and too little money to pay the bill."

"The elite private colleges and universities are experiencing 'middle-class melt,'" said Morton Owen Schapiro, an economist at

the University of Southern California and co-author of "Keeping College Affordable." "The middle-class kids are being replaced by rich kids."

Mr. Schapiro said some of the decline stems from the disappearance of middle-class students altogether. But part of the loss appears to be the effect of private school tuition rising at more than twice the rate of real income during the 1980s.

For example, his research shows that in 1978 students from middle- and upper-middle class families — defined in 1989 as earning between \$40,000 and \$75,000 — accounted for 39 percent of the student body at 32 highly select colleges and universities, while by 1989 that share declined to 31 percent.

Despite a concerted effort beginning in the 1960s to open up the nation's elite universities to those from every segment of society, a class system appears to be re-emerging because of rising costs.

Many of the nation's brightest students, who 10 years ago would have qualified for free grants at the elite schools, now are strapped with tens of thousands of dollars of loans if they accept.

Increasingly, students like Daniel Wendelin, who tested in the top one-half of one percent of high school students, are rejecting the Ivy League colleges for public schools.

Mr. Wendelin was accepted at Cornell and wanted to attend be-

cause of his interest in genetics and biology. But he rejected the school because, he said, "it would have been an incredible hardship on my family."

His father is a transportation consultant, and his two sisters are not yet in school, so he did not qualify for grants and would have had to take out loans to cover the tuition and costs, which run more than \$20,000 a year. Instead, he opted for \$2,000-a-year costs at Ohio State.

As upper-middle income students fill major public universities, they are pushing out spaces for less well off students, who are increasingly funneled into community colleges, according to Mr. Schapiro and others.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Ripples of Confirmation

Science had one of its magical moments on Friday, suddenly producing definitive evidence for the wacky, spooky, altogether hard-to-credit birth-of-the-universe scenario called the Big Bang Theory.

Dodges, Winks and Nods

Iraq, Iran, Syria: the list of forbidden recipients of U.S.-made weapons during the Reagan and Bush administrations reads like a roster of the world's chief troublemakers.

Trade and Environment

As negotiators struggle to bring the world trade talks to an agreement, attacks on the talks are rising in the United States.

Down-to-Earth Air Fares

American Airlines has the right idea in seeking to eliminate the great base of air travelers: the infamous eight-dimensional, polyconditional, rotating fare structure.

How the Pentagon Can Defend America

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — We Americans face no serious military threats. Our economy stagnates and our country crumbles. And still our president and a congressional majority commit us to spend nearly \$1.5 trillion over the next five years on "defense."

those in uniform, then Congress cannot and will not make further spending cuts. Politicians are not about to tear a million-plus workers from the Pentagon teat, toss them into the ranks of the unemployed and commit political suicide.

Threaten Milosevic With the Saddam Treatment

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — As Serbian forces attacked Croatia last year, I asked a British official with much experience in conflict resolution what he thought Americans and Europeans should be doing.

recognized the republics. As Serbian military brutalities mounted, the Bush administration began talking with the Community about imposing sanctions on Serbia.

Mostly Talk, Talk Instead of Real Help for the East

By William Pfaff

PARIS — If optimism is possible about the economic outlook in what used to be the socialist bloc, Yugoslavia has to be excluded from that optimism.

to the East about free market economics while refusing to open its own markets to free competition.

The CIA's Ace Reporter Knew Better

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Oleg Penkovsky and I were reporters in Moscow in the 1960s, with a few differences. He was a Soviet military intelligence officer.

Mr. Penkovsky believed that Mr. Khrushchev was a tyrant, a fraud and a menace to world peace. He thought the society was corrupt beyond redemption.

The Times Look Bad For Clinton

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Several things have happened in the past few weeks to reduce the likelihood of a change in the White House next November.

Working out international definitions and mechanisms to protect minority rights will be a formidable task, but it begins now.

The Tories responded with the claim that Labor would again make a hash of things and end up just raising taxes, as it did when last in power in the 70s.

Foreign investment and management are seen as a threat not only to jobs and status but to the national industrial patrimony.

That decision is right. But speeches so far have been posturing displays of Mr. Clinton's intellect, not rallying points for Democrats.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Trade With China

NEW YORK — The Senate yesterday [April 25] rejected the Chinese Total Exclusion Bill, passed by the House of Representatives.

1917: Wilson's Sympathy

NEW YORK — Mr. Wilson greeted Baron de Cartier, the new Belgian Minister to America, to-day [April 25] and expressed his deepest sympathy for Belgium's plight.

1942: Success in Burma

CHUNGKING — [From our New York edition:] Chinese veterans under Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell, American command, have scored a second triumph in Burma.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

CAPITAL M... Fears of... Add to... CURRENCY RA... Week's M...

Stalking Saddam's Hidden Billions, West Finds Them to Be Largely Illusory So Far

By David Ignatius
Washington Post Service

GENEVA—As Iraq grew richer over the past 20 years, a number of Iraqis with ties to President Saddam Hussein grew rich as well. Mr. Saddam's former jeweler, who once ran a little shop near the Baghdad Hotel, is now worth millions of dollars, according to one of his friends. The men who helped Mr. Saddam buy weapons are worth millions, too.

Richest of all, many Iraqi exiles suspect, may be Mr. Saddam's half-brother and former chief of intelligence, Barzan Ibrahim Tikriti, who now lives in splendid exile here in Geneva.

U.S. and British authorities, eager to squeeze Mr. Saddam and enforce United Nations sanctions, have been probing whether these wealthy Iraqis were part of a secret financial network that they believe may have invested billions of dollars outside of Iraq for Mr. Saddam's regime and his family.

So far, the investigators have mostly come up empty-handed. But some officials remain hopeful that they will eventually find a network of hidden assets that is helping to keep Mr. Saddam's regime afloat.

assets to carry out secretly Iraq's financial activities and rebuild its arms-and-technology infrastructure.

The Treasury Department took a first step in penetrating this maze a year ago, when it began disclosing the names of alleged Iraqi front companies and agents.

The list now includes 48 businesses and 44 individuals, many of them allegedly involved in Iraq's arms-purchasing network.

Among those listed are six members of Mr. Saddam's family, who control key ministries and are said to be running Iraq almost like a feudal kingdom.

Treasury officials expect to add 15 to 20 more names to the list soon, broadening it to include financial and commercial front companies. Their assets could then be frozen under UN sanctions.

But after months of digging, some State Department and Central Intelligence Agency officials have become skeptical that any large additional cache of assets will be found, beyond the \$5.5 billion that has been identified over the past year.

"We have tried to run these rumors and reports to ground, and they always disappear in the mist," said one U.S. official who closely monitors Iraq. The official said that although Mr. Saddam and his family probably do have assets outside the country, the money will be difficult, or perhaps impossible, to find.

Some Iraqis argue that Mr. Saddam is too smart and too suspicious to have entrusted his money to intermediaries.

The frustrating hunt for Mr. Saddam's treasure was described in recent interviews by U.S. and British officials who have helped supervise the investigation, and by some of the Iraqis who have been its targets.

The search for Mr. Saddam's money began immediately after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990, when the UN approved sanctions freezing Iraqi assets outside the country. Authorities blocked official assets, such as those of Iraq's state-run Rafidain Bank, as well as the accounts of some of the alleged Iraqi agents and front companies.

The \$5.5 billion in Iraqi assets located during the past year could be used to pay war reparations, if the Security Council adopts a proposal floated this week by the United States.

These frozen assets showed where the Iraqis did their official banking. According to U.S. data, Britain and the United States led the list, with about \$1.1 billion each in blocked Iraqi assets, followed by Switzerland, with about \$600 million. France, Austria, Belgium and Italy and Luxembourg have blocked lesser amounts.

Investigators had hoped that these identifiable assets would point them toward a larger network of holdings by Mr. Saddam's agents or by members of his family.

"The places one might look are places where there is a history of doing business," said one U.S. official familiar with the investigation.

A tantalizing but still unsubstantiated hint that tens of billions might be buried in the Swiss banking system came last year from a former financial adviser to Mr. Saddam named Jawad Hashim, who left Iraq in 1977. He provided the White House with a memo describing how Mr. Saddam and two other Iraqi leaders had established a secret account in 1972 into which 5 percent of Iraq's oil revenues would be deposited.

"The money was to be held outside Iraq in Swiss banks," Mr. Hashim wrote. He explained that Mr. Saddam and other leaders of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party wanted to accumulate sufficient funds, held abroad, to be used to finance their return to power in the event the party was ousted by a coup, or if the country were invaded."

Of the three men who initially controlled the account, only one is still alive: Mr. Saddam.

The Hashim memo had investigators eagerly anticipating the prospect of a huge slush fund. Based on recorded Iraqi oil sales between 1972 and 1990, Mr. Hashim calculated that the 5 percent fund might now total more than \$31 billion.

Mr. Hashim provided further clues about how to find the money.

"Chase Manhattan was, as far as I recall, one of Iraq's correspondent banks in New York," he wrote. The 5 percent was regularly transferred to Switzerland via American financial institutions.

A Chase Manhattan spokesman said the company could not comment on relations with customers. Sources said, however, that the bank has no recollection of any such transactions.

The Hashim memo did not identify any Swiss banks that might have received the money. But Salah Shakhly, a former governor of Iraq's Central Bank, recalled in an interview that during the 1970s, the Iraqi government did much of its banking in Switzerland with two giants: Union des Banques Suisses and Credit Suisse.

'We have tried to run these rumors and reports to ground, and they always disappear in the mist.'
A U.S. official

hired by Kuwait more than a year ago to find the Iraqi leader's hidden assets and expose his front companies. Among the staff of Kroll Associates are some former senior officers from the CIA and British intelligence, and the firm has been a major source of leads for investigators from various agencies, including the Treasury Department and British Inland Revenue.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Odds Are for Safety On a City Bus Ride

The safest form of travel is by city bus.

There is only one chance in 500 million of being killed on a bus ride of up to five miles (eight kilometers) — which makes the bus 100 times safer than the family car, according to a new book, "What the Odds Are: A to Z Odds on Everything You Hoped or Feared Could Happen."

The book, published by HarperPerennial, says the odds of your being hit by lightning are 1 in 9,100; that your child will be a genius, 1 in 250; that you'll win a typical state lottery, 1 in 4 million.

Quoting statistics compiled by the National Transportation Safety Board, the book says there is only one chance in 250,000 that a scheduled airline flight will experience even the most minor of accidents. Of all scheduled flights, fewer than 1 in 1.6 million are fatal to anyone.

Short Takes

The army officer whose Patriot missile battalions guarded military installations in Riyadh during the Gulf War disagrees with recent criticism of the Patriot's

Surrounded by Junk? Take a Clutter Class!

New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — What a difference a year makes. A year ago today, residents of California's central coast were heading for yet another miserable, parched summer of brown lawns, unflushed toilets and short showers.

Now, after heavy rains in February and March, the city's main reservoir is 5 feet (1.5 meters) from overflowing, and Santa Barbara has ended years of stringent water-use restrictions.

But the picture is not so bright everywhere in the West. Welcome as they were, the heavy rains mostly fell in the wrong places, along the coast, where, except for the Santa Barbara area, there are almost no reservoirs to catch the water.

Still, there was enough new water to induce many California cities — including Ventura, Los Angeles and San Diego — to end or relax conservation rules, and the two major irrigation projects have increased allotments to agriculture.

About People

Charles Manson, masted of the 1969 murders of the actress Sharon Tate, who was pregnant, and eight others in Los Angeles, has been denied parole for the eighth time by unanimous vote of the three-member California parole board. Manson, 57, will not be eligible for another parole hearing for five years.

Unusual Bounty In Santa Barbara: Water to Spare

New York Times Service

What a difference a year makes. A year ago today, residents of California's central coast were heading for yet another miserable, parched summer of brown lawns, unflushed toilets and short showers.

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One reformed clutterer in New York

Marilyn Vondra, an opera singer, said happily that she had glimpsed the top of the coffee table for the first time in years. "It's glass," she said.

Arthur Higbee

U.S. Clears Researcher of Misconduct In 1984 Discovery of the AIDS Virus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Robert Gallo, one of the world's leading AIDS researchers, has been cleared by the National Institutes of Health of misconduct in connection with his role in the discovery of the AIDS virus in 1984.

The action vindicates Dr. Gallo, who for years has maintained his innocence against accusations that he stole the AIDS virus from his French collaborators and falsified scientific data to enhance his reputation. It also effectively ends the longest running and most heavily publicized fraud controversy in the history of American science, which began with a lawsuit filed by the French government in 1985 over the rights to the AIDS test developed by Dr. Gallo and his French colleagues.

Details of the National Institutes of Health report have not been made public. But a final version has been reviewed and approved with minimal changes by the agency's director, Bernardine F. Healy. The document now must be approved by James O. Mason, assistant secretary of health and human services.

QUAKE: Powerful Aftershocks Keep California's North Coast in Turmoil

(Continued from page 1)

ripped porches and pillars from many historic homes.

Officials temporarily closed the main road into Ferndale, and water, telephone and power service were unavailable to many residents throughout the region.

While Ferndale endured the brunt of Saturday's losses, there were reports of damage from throughout Humboldt County, a scenic, isolated region best known for its ancient redwood groves and struggling logging industry.

Governor Pete Wilson declared a state of emergency in the county. The state set a preliminary damage figure of \$3.5 million.

Quake Leaves Residents in a Dilemma

(Continued from page 1)

In Petrolia, a rustic sheep ranching town of 300 not far from the epicenter, at least 20 homes were pushed from their foundations by the tremors. In the heart of town, a fire destroyed the Petrolia General Store, which housed the settlement's post office and gas station.

The loss leaves residents an hour's drive from the nearest services.

In October 1989, California's most deadly recent temblor — the Loma Prieta quake — struck the San Francisco Bay Area, killing 67 people and causing \$7 billion in damage. That quake was first measured at magnitude 6.9, like Saturday's, but was revised to a 7.1.

(Reuters, LAT, AP)

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ENVIRONMENT

The section will coincide with UN Conference on the Environment in Rio de Janeiro. Among the topics to be covered:

- Global warming.
- Rain forests.
- International cooperation.
- Environmental costs of industrialization.
- Cleanup.
- Corporate responsibility.

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Herald Tribune

Published 24 hours a day, except on Sundays and public holidays.

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10 11 12 13 14	10 11 12 13 14	10 11 12 13 14	10 11 12 13 14	10 11 12 13 14	10 11 12 13 14	10 11 12 13 14	10 11 12 13 14
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The Times Look Back For Clinton

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Some things have happened in the past week to reduce the odds of a change in the White House...

The market always gets nervous about how much paper the U.S. government will issue and whether it can all be sold without causing interest rates to rise...

But this time it is not just the size of the Treasury's appetite that could prove worrisome but also the background against which this week's Washington will report its initial estimate of first-quarter economic growth...

Analysts say they believe growth could register as high as a 2 percent annual rate. If the figure comes in that high, it could trigger worries about higher inflation and deter investors from buying long-dated fixed-coupon paper...

Philip Braverman at DKB Securities in New York sees these figures pushing the yield on the 30-year bond, which ended last week at 8.04 percent, possibly as high as 8.25 percent...

But, since he is convinced that activity in the first quarter was exaggerated by special factors — exceptionally warm weather, an aberrant surge in exports and an acceleration in tax refunds — he views the expected rise in yield as a buying opportunity...

Mr. Braverman says he sees growth slowing over the coming two quarters, and says that with "disappointing progress in the economy, moderate inflation, slowing money growth and continued financial distress, the Fed will ease further."

IN EUROPE, meanwhile, markets last week were jolted by the news that Germany's broad monetary aggregate, M-3, rose at a 9.7 percent annual rate in March...

The number was a big disappointment, much worse than expected, says Hermann Kemperger, economist at BHF Bank in Frankfurt...

Although the latest data fueled fears that the Bundesbank may yet be driven to further tighten credit policy and drive up short-term interest rates, Mr. Kemperger dismisses such worries...

CAPITAL MARKETS

Fears of Strong Growth Add to U.S. Bond Jitters

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For traditional bond investors, valuing security and safety, this is hardly the time to consider new commitments. Continental markets are in a dither over the fast growth of Germany's money supply and the spreading strikes by public sector workers...

The market always gets nervous about how much paper the U.S. government will issue and whether it can all be sold without causing interest rates to rise. Analysts estimate the Treasury will sell \$35 billion to \$40 billion of notes and bonds next week, rising up to \$12.5 billion in new issues...

But this time it is not just the size of the Treasury's appetite that could prove worrisome but also the background against which this week's Washington will report its initial estimate of first-quarter economic growth...

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IMF Seeks to Hold Russia to Reform Track

By Steven Mufson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Imagine that you are going to invest the first \$45 billion of what could turn out to be a \$150 billion investment in a venture that relies heavily on leaders who might not stay in office longer than a few months...

How do you feel? Nervous — and so are the world's major economic powers. Now that the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the major industrial nations have decided to take that risk with Russia and the former Soviet republics, their next task will be to keep the 15 republics on a tough diet of economic reforms...

Only days after unveiling an aid package that could turn out to be bigger than the Marshall Plan after World War II, the Western economic powers were warning Russia not to stray from its rigorous economic regimen...

While nodding approvingly at the democratic debate in the Russian Parliament session last week, Michel Camdessus, managing director of the IMF, nonetheless said the debate must end in one way. What is essential, he said, is "to strengthen the stance of adjustment" and "not to dilute it if the IMF is to agree as soon as possible on a loan to Russia, the key to a river of other international aid...

Russian policy will determine when the aid starts flowing, and whether it keeps flowing, IMF officials say. If all goes well, money could be in the pipeline by early summer...

Mr. Camdessus said that, in a way, the IMF was going to do the same thing it had done in dozens of other countries around the world — only in the case of the former Soviet republics, the fund had to add a zero or two to the sums it was talking about...

The Group of Seven major industrial nations will meet Monday with Yegor T. Gaidar, the deputy prime minister and architect of the Russian economic reform program. Mr. Gaidar offered his resignation last week when the Russian legislature threatened his plan, but his resignation was not accepted...

On Tuesday, he will meet with the interim committee that governs the IMF. The central elements of the IMF plan for the Russian government are to free prices, eliminate subsidies, bring the budget deficit under control and stop the explosive growth in the money supply...

The recent round of price increases was intended in part to soak up the huge amounts of cash in the hands of Russian consumers. But that goal could be thwarted if, in response to political pressure, industries raise wages and the central bank keeps the printing presses running full tilt...

Reichmann Aura: Fading Fast

By William Claiborne and Kathleen Day

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Four years ago, Canada's Reichmann brothers reportedly sent an envoy to a major bank to ask for a loan of tens of millions of dollars...

The loan was for the Reichmanns personally, not for Olympia & York Developments Ltd., the family-owned Toronto holding company through which the three brothers — Paul, Albert and Ralph — have built the biggest real estate empire in North America...

When the loan officer asked why the money was needed and requested a peek at the brothers' personal financial records, the envoy reportedly snapped that a Reichmann simply didn't answer such questions. The loan request was put in writing and, bearing only a Reichmann signature, bumped upstairs to more senior bankers. It came back approved...

The story, published in a Toronto newspaper and one of many similar unconfirmed tales about which the company will not comment, is part of the Reichmann mystique. That mystique has now been shaken by the sudden financial disarray in the brother's empire...

Bankers in Toronto say the family's reputation for a Midas-like business touch and unquestioned reliability has allowed them — or their lawyers — to walk into some of the biggest and most powerful banks in North America and obtain secured loans of \$50 million or more virtually on the spot, largely on their word and with minimal, if any, disclosure about the financial condition of the family or its business...

The reputation was based partly on Olympia & York's phenomenal success in real estate and partly on the brothers' conservative, low-profile lifestyle, their almost courtly Old World bearing and secrecy, and their Jewish orthodoxy...

So when Olympia & York last month disclosed that it had a cash crunch so severe it faced possible bankruptcy if lenders didn't cooperate in a massive restructuring of at least \$5 billion in debt, the announcement shattered an aura that has surrounded the Reichmanns for almost three decades...

Whatever the outcome, it is clear that a new chapter is being written in a family saga that has taken many turns since their father, Samuel Reichmann, a Viennese egg exporter, fled central Europe ahead of the Nazis and began a meandering journey to Canada by way of Britain, Spain and Morocco...

Olympia & York's stumble and possible fall casts a long shadow over the already depressed international real estate markets, bank analysts say. The problems won't cripple the U.S. banking system or any particular American bank, government and banking officials say. But it is another blow for the New York giants Citibank and Chemical Bank, which reportedly are owed \$500 million and \$200 million, respectively. And it provides the biggest example yet of how recklessly some of the country's biggest bankers, bedazzled by the easy profit of loan fees, lent money during the 1980s...

Robert Blohm, an American investment banker who operates in Toronto and Montreal, said the Reichmanns had taken advantage of "a herd instinct among commercial bankers who just went along with them."

"The banks would say, 'We don't need to know too much. These are the Reichmanns,'" Robert Blohm, investment banker

Most of the \$5 billion has gone into the Canary Wharf project, a 71-acre commercial development in London's once-derech Docklands district. The Reichmanns be-

See REICHMANN, Page 9

Chief of Barclays Expected to Resign

By Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Sir John Quinlan, chief executive of Barclays PLC, Britain's largest bank, will give up his post at the company's annual meeting on Thursday, a source at the bank said Sunday...

Sir John, who also is chairman of Barclays, announced Sunday that he would resign that post at the end of the year, saying that his departure had been planned for several months. He is due to give an official statement on Thursday...

Andrew Buxton, managing director, is expected to take over the chief executive post on Thursday and to succeed Sir John as chairman at year-end. Sir John has been blamed for a steep decline in profits at the bank, which has been criticized for lending too much to property companies and other businesses hurt by the recession. Barclays is one of the biggest creditors of Olympia & York Developments Ltd., the troubled Canadian property giant...

Barclays' pretax profit fell 30 percent in 1991, to \$533 million (\$938 million), and Sir John said in February that bad-debt provisions were likely to remain high this year...

Sir John's planned departure from the bank after five years comes during a period of turmoil in the British banking industry. He is the third chief of one of Britain's Big Four clearing banks to leave his post...

Separately, Lloyds Bank PLC had no comment on a published report that its board had approved a bid for Midland Bank PLC. (Reuters, AFP)

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Ministers Fail To Unblock Trade Impasse

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

URABANDAI, Japan — The trade ministers of the leading industrialized nations attempted at a weekend meeting here to rescue the faltering talks on streamlining the global trading system, offering modest encouragement but no new ideas for breaking the principal deadlock over rules for trade in agriculture...

The high-level delegations, representing Japan, the United States, the European Community and Canada, emphasized that the meetings were informal and not intended to draw up concrete proposals...

Kozo Watanabe, Japan's minister of international trade and industry, said a key achievement was "an acceptance of a sense of urgency" in the efforts to complete the five-year-old negotiations...

But some officials made it clear that the discussions, held at this mountain hot spring resort north of Tokyo, only underscored the fact that the negotiations were entering a make-or-break period that would test the political will of all those involved...

The four top officials said they had discussed but decided not to set a formal deadline for the talks — 16 months after missing the first self-imposed deadline...

They admitted, nonetheless, that they had to either conclude the talks before a summit meeting of the seven largest industrialized nations in July, or abandon hope of concluding them this year, a situation that could heighten trade tensions and increase protectionist pressures around the world...

In Washington last week, President George Bush said after meeting Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, that some "new ideas" had been offered on overcoming the farm issues...

A European official disclosed here that Mr. Delors had indicated that the Community was prepared to show more flexibility on the issue of reducing the volume of its farm exports that receive subsidies...

The head of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has proposed that the Europeans reduce the volume of agricultural exports that receive subsidies by 24 percent over the next six years. The Community had indicated it might be willing to reduce them by about 12 percent, but apparently is considering raising that figure to closer to 20 percent now...

In one tangible outcome of the discussions over the weekend, the ministers agreed to press their delegations to hammer out agreements on nonfarm areas, involving trade in manufactured goods and services. That way, if the farm problems can be resolved, a final agreement could be reached more quickly...

Japan Confirms EC Car Export Cut

A senior Japanese trade official confirmed that Japan would cut its car exports to the European Community by 6 percent this year, but he said it was "unfortunate" that EC officials had revealed the size of the cut last week, Reuters reported from Urabandai.

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Frankfurt Notebook

German Taxpayers Set Olympic Hurdle

The city of Berlin, anxious to usher in the millennium by hosting the Olympics in the year 2000, will have to win out over a host of other cities. But the biggest hurdles may be at home. Amid mounting unification costs, the German Taxpayers League is an especially outspoken killjoy...

"All prestige items should be canceled," says Armin Feit, the league's president. "At this point we can only afford absolutely necessary things."

Finance Minister Theo Weigel, fending off a barrage of warnings to cut costs from the Bundesbank, the International Monetary Fund and politicians from France to the United States, has promised a "hard-as-nails" budget policy...

But Mr. Weigel has provided few specifics. So the taxpayers group has given him a list of ideas on how to cut spending. Mr. Feit says Germany can do very well not only without the Olympics but also without the planned Hannover world fair, garden shows and subsidies by city governments for soccer leagues...

While the cut-cutters are at it, Germany has "too many state limousines, receptions, trips, state secretaries and ministers," he says.

Hoechst's New Neighbors: Little Inspectors

Hoechst A.G. one of the world's largest chemical companies, has become used to dealing with Germany's strict environmental policemen. European Community regulators and political protesters. Now, a new breed of inspectors is on the way...

The city of Frankfurt has outfitted 10 grade schools with "ecology laboratories" to help children develop proper environmental reflexes by learning to measure acid rain and the nitrate content of the Main River for themselves...

Students at the Robert Blum Schule, in the suburb where Hoechst is located, will receive the first laboratory and have made contact with company officials...

Each school will get a laboratory worth 4,000 Deutsche marks (\$2,425), compliments of a city council in which the Green Party is a coalition member.

East German Managers Prefer Stick to Carrot

Managers in Eastern Germany are more likely to crack the whip on workers than their Western counterparts, according to a recent study. The study by the Wuppertal Circle, an association of German management institutes, maintains that the habits of East German managers, steeped in four decades of Communist central planning and rigid hierarchy, are dying hard even two years after unification...

Nearly 70 percent of a sample of Western managers believe it is necessary to talk out a problem if possible, the study said, while that approach was cited by only 17 percent of a sample of Eastern managers...

The Easterners were nearly twice as ready to fire workers.

Richard E. Smith

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CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data for various currencies.

Other Dollar Values

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies against the US dollar.

Forward Rates

Table showing forward rates for various currencies.

Stock Indices

Table showing stock market indices for various countries.

Money Rates

Table showing interest rates for various financial instruments.

Last Week's Markets

Table showing market performance for various assets over the last week.

Source: Reuters, AP, and other financial news sources.



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Omega Constellation 18 k gold gents' watch with date. Scratch-resistant sapphire crystal. Water-resistant. Swiss made since 1848.

OMEGA The sign of excellence.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel. 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. April 24

Dollar Straights

Table of Dollar Straights bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Sd.

Governments/Supranationals

Table of Government and Supranational bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Sd.

Global Corporates

Table of Global Corporate bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Sd.

Banks & Finance

Table of Bank and Finance bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Sd.

Table of Floating Rate Notes bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Sd.

Deutsche Marks

Table of Deutsche Marks bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Sd.

Dollar Zeros

Table of Dollar Zero bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Sd.

Table of High Yielding Debt bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Sd.

Pounds

Table of Pounds bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Sd.

Dollars

Table of Dollars bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Sd.

Table of Euros bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Sd.

Yen

Table of Yen bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Sd.

Other Currencies

Table of Other Currencies bond prices, including columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Sd.

Table of Mutual Funds, including columns for Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other details.

New International Bond Issues

Table listing various international bond issues with columns for Issuer, Amount, Maturity, Coupon, Price, and Terms.

Set-Aside Fund Keeps S&L Bailout Program Alive

By Stephen Labaton
WASHINGTON — While attacking Congress for delaying spending authority for the savings and loan bailout, the Bush administration has managed to squirrel away more than \$2 billion to keep the operation going.

not a lot of money," said Stephen Katsanos, a spokesman for the trust corporation.
The money was set aside last autumn by the corporation because it feared that political gridlock on Capitol Hill would delay any replenishment of its funds.

though everyone acknowledges that Congress will ultimately have to provide more money. Bickering between the administration and House Democrats in this election year, combined with an interminable Republican struggle, has blocked quick passage.

from \$25 billion approved on condition that it be used by April 1. The \$25 billion spending measure brought the total appropriations for the bailout to \$105 billion, not including interest costs and the cost of the rescuing institutions during the Reagan administration.

crunch time, which is when the agency really cries out that there is a crisis. The president says it's up to Congress. That means he's not governing. If he thinks we will pass it without some leadership from him, he's wrong."

G-7: Nations Bicker Over Keeping Economies in Tune

(Continued from page 1)
deliberations to discuss plans for a Western aid package for Russia. Yegor T. Gaidar, a deputy prime minister and chief architect of the Russian economic plan, said on arrival here that he would try to reassure the West that the Russian government was preserving most key features of its free-market program.

policy. The IMF last week echoed similar fears.
On Saturday, Horst Kohler, personal economic adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, described the dispute as little more than a family squabble.

in Bonn. Earlier, Mr. Kohler had said Mr. Mulford's comments "are to be rejected in form and content."
Third World Fund Plan
Finance Minister Alejandro Foxley of Chile said the World Bank has proposed spending up to \$25 billion by the end of the decade on environmental protection in the Third World, Agence France-Press reported from Washington.

Mr. Gaidar said Russia was "doing enough" to deserve further Western financial support.
At a preliminary private dinner on Saturday, where G-7 officials heard from the heads of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the chief topic was concern over slippage in Moscow's commitment to stem economic measures, Finance Minister Donald Mazankowski of Canada said.

Meanwhile, Japan, in the one chink in the West's armor in its jostling with Moscow, remains reluctant to join in extending aid to Russia and the other republics of the former Soviet Union until it settles a dispute over the Kuril Islands off Japan's northern coast, which were seized by the Soviets at the end of World War II.

Rates Firm as Auctions Loom
Sluggish Data Are Seen Aiding Treasuries

NEW YORK — Concern about the size of the Treasury's quarterly refunding announcement will continue to put upward pressure on interest rates this week, but any rise should be limited by signs that the economic recovery remains modest, analysts said.
"All eyes will be on the quarterly refunding and what size is the package," said Anthony Chan, senior economist at Barclays de Zoete Wood Government Securities Inc. "The market continues to have concerns about supply."

Brian Fabrizi, chief economist at Midland Montagu, said some of the supply worries had already been discounted by the market, but he still foresees weakness. "I would expect bond yields to go up. They could hit 8.10 percent," he said.
But Mr. Fabrizi was expecting good news on Tuesday, when the first-quarter gross domestic product is due to be released.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Table showing U.S. credit market data including Treasury yields, bond prices, and other financial indicators.

BONDS: More U.S. Jitters

(Continued from first finance page)
Lynch. The poll covered 75 large fund managers: 34 in Europe, 22 in the United States and 19 in Japan.
The survey, taken before the U.K. election, showed that "87 percent of investors polled were either neutral or overweight sterling."

REICHMANN: Mystique Ebbs

(Continued from first finance page)
lied it would become the premier financial center of a unified Europe, but in Britain's depressed real estate market, Canary Wharf has become the next thing to a white elephant.
The \$5 billion is secured directly by the Canary Wharf property or by Olympia & York shares in new-print, energy and other companies, a spokesman for Olympia & York and the Reichmanns said. The value of those shares has fallen dramatically in recent months, leading to speculation that bankers are demanding more collateral.

In addition, the Reichmanns are seeking a \$100 million short-term loan to shore up its Canadian operations, as much as \$612.5 million in long-term loans for Canary Wharf, the spokesman said. Commercial lenders to Olympia & York pledged million of dollars in new cash Friday, but stopped short of the amount sought by the company, news services reported.
In typical hard-bargain style, the Reichmanns are asking for these concessions while still refusing to open their books to bankers. After a meeting two weeks ago when the company sat down with nearly 100 lenders to discuss its problems, bankers came away grumbling that,

though the Reichmanns had supplied more information than ever, it was still not enough to make informed decisions.
As in the past, the Reichmanns insist, even while begging for help, that a bank should know everything about a property or other asset that secures the bank's loan, but that information about how much else Olympia & York owns, to whom and under what terms would not be divulged.
One Canadian investment counselor, who asked that he not be identified, said, "That's what got them into trouble. Nobody could find out what kind of shape their other assets were in."

But the Reichmanns' strategy may succeed. The banks can't afford to push such a large creditor into bankruptcy, banking experts say, and the banks could not find anyone better than the Reichmanns to lead their empire out of trouble.
"For a long while, people thought the Reichmanns walked on water when it came to real estate," said Paul A. Mackey, first vice president and bank analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.
"There was a herd instinct. Now the lenders will do everything to keep Olympia & York intact."

Euromarkets At a Glance

Table showing Euromarkets data including Eurobond yields, weekly sales, and labor rates.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Table showing Wall Street review data including NYSE Most Active, AMEX Most Active, NYSE Sales, AMEX Sales, NYSE Divides, and AMEX Divides.

TOKYO (O.T.C.) Fund Sicav

Société d'investissement à capital variable
16, boulevard Royal, 2449 Luxembourg.
R.C. Luxembourg B 371155
DIVIDEND NOTICE
At the Annual General Meeting held on April 24, 1992 it was resolved to distribute a dividend of US\$0.10 per share on and after April 27, 1992 to shareholders of record on April 15, 1992 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon N° 3.

U.S. Treasury Bonds

Table showing U.S. Treasury Bonds data including Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) and other government securities.

COMPANY RESULTS

Table showing company results for various firms including Amstar-Busch, EG & G, and others.

(Continued on next page)

BusinessWeek advertisement featuring the headline 'This week's topics:' and listing various articles such as 'O What, Me Overpaid? CEOs Fight Back' and 'The New World's Newest Trade Bloc'.

Herald Tribune advertisement with the headline 'LIVING IN THE U.S.? NOW PRINTED IN NEW YORK FOR SAME DAY DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES'.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 24.

Table A: NASDAQ National Market listing. Columns include symbol, price, volume, and change. Lists various companies like AAAB, AAAC, AAAD, etc.

Table B: NASDAQ National Market listing. Columns include symbol, price, volume, and change. Lists various companies like AABC, AABD, AABE, etc.

Table C: NASDAQ National Market listing. Columns include symbol, price, volume, and change. Lists various companies like AABF, AABG, AABH, etc.

Table D: NASDAQ National Market listing. Columns include symbol, price, volume, and change. Lists various companies like AABI, AABJ, AABK, etc.

Table E: NASDAQ National Market listing. Columns include symbol, price, volume, and change. Lists various companies like AABL, AABM, AABN, etc.

AMERICAN EXCH... CHICAGO EXCH... The inter... newsstand... six days a... problem... P.O. B... Tel.: 02503

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Table with columns for Option & price, Calls, Puts, and various stock symbols like IBM, GE, etc.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Table with columns for Option & price, Calls, Puts, and various international stock symbols like AMST, LON, MIL, HONG, etc.

AMSTERDAM

Share prices rose moderately across the board, with the CBS all-share index closing Friday at 210.70 points, up from 210.20 at the close of the previous week.

Turnover during the four-day trading week was 5.9 billion guilders, of which 2.5 billion was in equities. Turnover the previous week, which also had just four trading days, was 6 billion guilders, with 3.2 billion in equities.

FRANKFURT

Stocks marked time during the post-Easter trading week. The DAX spot trend index shed 3.53 points, or 0.21 percent, during the week to close Friday at 1,745.70. The Commerzbank indicator fell 1.80 points, or 0.09 percent, to 2,003.80.

Volume on the eight German exchanges totaled 22 billion Deutsche marks, up from 20.99 billion DM the previous week.

Commerzbank analysts noted an absence of positive economic indicators and said the worsening labor atmosphere in Germany, with strikes in the public sector to press wage claims, also put investors in a cautious mood.

HONG KONG

Positive remarks on economic reform in China by Prime Minister Li Peng boosted share prices.

The Hang Seng Index rose 247.48 points, or nearly 5 percent, to close Friday at a record high of 5,330.17. Average daily turnover jumped to 3,446 billion Hong Kong dollars from the previous week's 2,145 billion dollars.

Mr. Li's remarks that China was gradually shifting from a planned to a market economy drove the Hang Seng up to 5,287.78 on Thursday, when turnover hit 4.5 billion dollars—the third highest ever on the Hong Kong exchange.

LONDON

Share prices ended the week slightly higher following a rally on Friday.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index rose 4.4 points during the week to close at 2,643.00 on Friday. The FT-30 index gained 13.3 to 2,072.50.

Gains on Friday more than compensated for losses earlier in the week as traders shrugged off deficits in the trade and current accounts and a fall in retail sales in March.

MILAN

Share prices posted slight gains amid lingering political uncertainty.

The MIB index gained 2 points, or 0.20 percent, during the week to close at 1,002 on Friday. An average 30 million shares worth 85 billion lire changed hands each day.

Analysts said investors would remain cautious until a new government is formed in Italy.

PARIS

Share prices posted moderate gains in directionless trading. The CAC-40 index gained 6.7 points, or 0.30 percent, during the week to close at 1,984.91 on Friday.

Analysts said that investors were encouraged by the generally sound French economy and the recent appointment of Pierre Berégovoy as

SAUDIS AIM TO LIFT OIL CAPACITY

RIYADH — Saudi Arabia is preparing to spend \$30 billion to expand its oil production capacity, experts here said.

The kingdom hopes to match or surpass its production capacity ceiling of 10 million barrels a day as of 1995.

The country's current production is slightly above 8 million barrels a day, against 5.5 million before the Gulf crisis.

The sharp rise has been the result of international market requirements triggered by the sudden loss of supplies from Iraq and Kuwait.

Despite a gradual resumption of Kuwaiti production, to about 1 million barrels daily now, Saudi authorities have argued against a substantial decrease in their output.

The experts said on Saturday that Saudi Arabia would fight to ensure that production quotas set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries be determined solely by members' output capacity.

"As such, Saudi officials are determined to sensibly expand their possibilities in this domain," said one expert, who declined to be identified.

Separately, a semi-official newspaper reported that the emirate of Abu Dhabi will spend \$5 billion next year to boost its capacity.

BEIJING COMPANIES PLAN STOCK SALES

BEIJING — Five companies in Beijing may sell stock to the public this year for the first time, but officials say the capital is not yet ready to follow other cities in setting up a stock market, a state-run newspaper reported Sunday.

The English-language China Daily said five Beijing enterprises have submitted applications for issuing share offerings to the State Council, China's cabinet, for a final decision after reviews by the central bank and the municipal government.

The companies comprise Liyuan, a cosmetics manufacturer, the Tianqiao department store, waste recovery firm Tianlong, a bus manufacturer and a high-technology firm.

The newspaper suggested the companies could begin selling stock to the public later this year. It said the offering would be the first to the public by Beijing enterprises, although companies in southern regions have already been allowed to issue shares.

But the China Daily quoted government officials as saying the shares would have to be traded at the country's pioneering stock exchanges in Shanghai and in Shenzhen, the special economic zone that borders Hong Kong, since Beijing is unlikely to start its own exchange.

"The time is not yet ripe," said Dai Bin, financial markets division chief of the Beijing branch of the Chinese central bank.

He said Beijing "would wait and see until more laws and regulations guiding stocks and investments are formulated."

U.S., CANADA Agree on Beer

NEW YORK Times Service TORONTO — In a compromise aimed at avoiding a trade war, Canada and the United States on Saturday agreed in principle to ease the restrictions that Canada imposes on imports of American beer.

The talks that achieved the breakthrough centered on when Canada would open its markets to American beer. Washington had wanted access to the Canadian market by this summer; Ottawa wanted three years.

Under the deal, the two governments split the difference: American brewers will be given access to Canadian retailers by Oct. 1, 1993.

The talks that achieved the breakthrough centered on when Canada would open its markets to American beer. Washington had wanted access to the Canadian market by this summer; Ottawa wanted three years.

Under the deal, the two governments split the difference: American brewers will be given access to Canadian retailers by Oct. 1, 1993.

STRIKE: West Germany Braces

The increasingly militant mood of the trade unions coincided with a drop in the popularity of Mr. Kohl's government. An opinion poll published by the weekly Der Spiegel showed that support for Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union and its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, was at its lowest since 1953.

return to the bargaining table but also blamed them for the impasse. Mr. Seiders said the union's "irresponsible high demand" had prompted "excessive expectations."

If unions succeed in pushing through higher pay demands, economists fear they will set a minimum benchmark for private-sector settlements and keep inflation running at intolerably high levels.

If the government manages to limit pay raises to 4.8 percent, it might save Bonn more than 2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.2 billion), as well as keep private-sector raises down and reduce inflationary pressure.

The last public-sector strike, in 1974, lasted three days before workers won a 13 percent wage increase.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Table with columns for Option & price, Calls, Puts, and various stock symbols like IBM, GE, etc.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Table with columns for Sales, High, Low, Close, and various stock symbols like AAPL, MSFT, etc.

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 24

Table with columns for Sales, High, Low, Close, and various stock symbols like SBCOR, SBCOR, etc.

For investment information

Table with columns for THE MONEY REPORT, every Saturday in the HT, and various stock symbols like VTI, VTI, etc.

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND. The International Herald Tribune is now on newsstands throughout Holland every morning six days a week Monday-Saturday. If you have problems getting your copy, please contact: Edipress International B.V. P.O. Box 554, NL 2130 AN Hoofddorp Tel.: 02503-24024/Tx.: 41833/Fax: 02503-23880

MONDAY SPORTS

Capitals Leading Penguins, 3-1

The Associated Press
The Washington Capitals put the defending Stanley Cup champion Pittsburgh Penguins within one game of elimination...

the Capitals had booted to a 4-0 lead, and the effect on the NHL's highest-scoring team was predictable. With their big gun silenced, the Penguins failed to score during seven minutes of power plays in the first period...

ADAMS DIVISION
Whalers 3, Canadiens 1: In Hartford, Connecticut, Yvon Cormeau and Randy Cunneyworth scored power-play goals...

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS
2. Murray Craven scored an empty-net goal with 19 seconds left to seal the victory.

from the point to the front of the Buffalo net. Donato was all alone and he shoveled a shot underneath goalie Tom Draper.

SMYTHE DIVISION
Jets 3, Canucks 1: In Winnipeg, Manitoba, goaltender Rick Tabacco stopped 30 shots as the surprising Jets continued their mastery of Vancouver to take a 3-1 series lead.

Roenicke skated in unnoted, slipping past defenseman Rick Zombo and took a shot from point-blank range that was stopped by goalie Curtis Joseph.

SMYTHE DIVISION
Jets 3, Canucks 1: In Winnipeg, Manitoba, goaltender Rick Tabacco stopped 30 shots as the surprising Jets continued their mastery of Vancouver to take a 3-1 series lead.

New Zealand Victory Annulled

The Associated Press
SAN DIEGO — New Zealand's victory over Il Moro di Venezia in the America's Cup challenge finals was annulled early Sunday after a protest by the Italian boat's skipper, Paul Cayard.

spot in the America's Cup match. On Saturday, Cayard sat dejectedly at the helm of Il Moro as he watched a huge lead dissolve in the dying wind on the challenger course.

move on the first leg and beat Bill Koch's America3 by 2 minutes, 18 seconds on Saturday to cut America3's lead to 4-2 in the best-of-13 defender finals.

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

Table with columns for American League and National League, listing teams and their records.

Friday's Line Scores

Table listing baseball game results from Friday, including teams, scores, and key players.

Japanese Baseball

Table listing Japanese baseball game results, including teams, scores, and key players.

Saturday's Line Scores

Table listing baseball game results from Saturday, including teams, scores, and key players.

BASKETBALL

NBA Playoffs

Table listing NBA playoff game results, including teams, scores, and key players.

Saturday's Results

Table listing basketball game results from Saturday, including teams, scores, and key players.

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Table listing Western Conference basketball game results, including teams, scores, and key players.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Table listing basketball game results from Sunday, including teams, scores, and key players.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Table listing Saturday's basketball game results, including teams, scores, and key players.

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Table listing Western Conference basketball game results, including teams, scores, and key players.

HOCKEY

Stanley Cup

Table listing Stanley Cup playoff game results, including teams, scores, and key players.

SMYTHE DIVISION

Table listing Smythe Division hockey game results, including teams, scores, and key players.

ADAMS DIVISION

Table listing Adams Division hockey game results, including teams, scores, and key players.

SMYTHE DIVISION

Table listing Smythe Division hockey game results, including teams, scores, and key players.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Table listing German First Division hockey game results, including teams, scores, and key players.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Table listing Italian First Division hockey game results, including teams, scores, and key players.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



JUMBLE

Word game grid for Jumble with letters and clues.

REX MORGAN

Word game grid for Rex Morgan with letters and clues.

FRUGEE

Word game grid for Frugee with letters and clues.

SERVY

Word game grid for Servy with letters and clues.

REX MORGAN

Word game grid for Rex Morgan with letters and clues.

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Word game grid for Rex Morgan with letters and clues.

MONDAY SPORTS BASEBALL

Witt and Gonzalez Propel the Rangers Past Red Sox, 3-1

The Associated Press Bobby Witt worked out of two bases-loaded jams and Juan Gonzalez homered as the Texas Rangers ended a four-game losing streak with a 3-1 victory against the Red Sox on Sunday in Boston...

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eight runners in scoring position in the first six innings, and left 13 runners on base in the game. Gonzalez, in a 3-for-15 slump, put Texas ahead against Matt Young (0-2) with a two-out drive into the screen in left-center field in the first inning.

Steinbrenner Pays To End Final Suit

The Associated Press NEW YORK — Twenty-one months of litigation caused by George Steinbrenner's removal from control of the New York Yankees has come to an end with the third and final lawsuit being dropped.

Homers by Pendleton and Berryhill Give Braves 3-2 Victory Over Astros

The Associated Press Terry Pendleton and Damon Berryhill hit solo home runs and Otis Nixon, in his third game back from a drug suspension, knocked in the go-ahead run as the Atlanta Braves beat the Houston Astros, 3-2, in Atlanta.

Colts Pick Emtman and Coryatt 1-2 in NFL Draft

The Associated Press NEW YORK — Steve Emtman, the All-American defensive lineman from the University of Washington, was the top pick Sunday in the National Football Association draft, taken by the Indianapolis Colts.

Los Angeles Raiders for a fourth- and an eighth-round draft pick. Second up were the Los Angeles Rams, who also needed defensive help and took Sean Gilbert of Pittsburgh, a lineman who should bolster an anemic pass rush.

Tech, the highest Asian-American ever selected. The New York teams were next. First came the Giants, who took tight end Derek Brown from Notre Dame, a player the jets also coveted.

Kansas City, with the 20th overall choice, took Tennessee safety Dale Carter. New Orleans selected Indiana running back Vaughn Dunbar.

Bulls Win, 120-90, to Push Heat to Brink of a Blowout

The Associated Press Michael Jordan continued his post-season rampage Sunday in the National Basketball Association with 33 points and 13 rebounds as the Bulls put the Miami Heat one loss away from elimination in their first playoff with a 120-90 victory in Chicago.

Two baskets by Miami's Grant Long and a 3-pointer by Steve Smith made it 32-20 after one quarter. In games Saturday: Celtics 119, Pacers 112; In Boston, John Bagley, who barely survived the cut during training camp, matched his career high of 35 points and handed out 15 assists.

The Warriors pulled even at 1-1 in the series. Cavaliers 118, Nets 96: In Richfield, Ohio, Mike Sanders hit six straight shots in the first quarter and Brad Daugherty finished with 29 points as the Cavaliers trounced New Jersey for a 2-0 series advantage.



Rony Seikaly lost the race for a loose ball to the Bulls' Scott Williams as the Heat hit a cold spell.

Surge Beats Monarchs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches David Archer threw four touchdown passes, including three to Carl Parker, powering the Sacramento Surge to a 31-26 defeat of the Monarchs Sunday in London in a World League of American Football game.

SIDELINES

Forsbrand Wins Cannes Golf Open

CANNES, France (Combined Dispatches) — Anders Forsbrand, the leader after the third round, hung on to defeat fellow Swede Per-Ulrik Johansson by one stroke Sunday at the Cannes Open golf tournament.

WBO Titlist Jailed on Drug Charge

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP) — The World Boxing Organization flyweight champion José de Jesus was charged Friday with selling cocaine to an undercover police agent in the city of Guayama on Jan. 9. Bail was set at \$150,000.

For the Record

Mike Pigg, the defending champion from the United States, won the World Cup triathlon — a 1.24-mile (2-kilometer) swim, a 39.75-mile bike ride and a 9.94-mile run — Sunday in Surfers Paradise, Australia.

European Grand Prix Meets Are Moving to Ban Krabbe

The Associated Press STOCKHOLM — Katrin Krabbe, whose four-year suspension was lifted by the German kart federation in a controversial ruling this month, will be banned from the DN Galan meet and other Grand Prix competitions, an official of the July 2 meet here said.

Papin 'Secret' Out: It's Milan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MARSEILLE — Jean-Pierre Papin has confirmed the worst kept secret in soccer, his move to AC Milan, just before helping Olympique Marseille win its fourth consecutive French league title.

Advertisement for AT&T USADirect service, featuring the slogan 'OUT OF YOUR ELEMENT?' and a list of international phone numbers for various countries.

